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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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VOLUME XLIH-----NO. 121

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE-BIG BONANEA. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-OTHELLO FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-THE OLD CORPORAL BOOTH'S THEATRE -THE EXILES.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CELEBRATED CASE. FIFTH AVENUE HALL-HELLER'S WONDERS. BOWERY THEATRE-BUFFALO BILL NIBLO'S GARDEN-CAMILLE STANDARD THEATRE-OUR NEW PRITZ NEW YORK AQUARIUM-OPKHA. GERMANIA THEATRE-KOSE AND ROSSCHEM. BROADWAY THEATRE-GRETCHEN. TONY PASTOR'S-VARISTY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-PATRIZIO LYCEUM THEATRE-LADY OF LYONS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1878. IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in

before eight o'clock every evening. The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or fair. To-morrow it will be warmer and partly cloudy, possibly with occasional light

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was fairly active and feverish. Gold was steady at 1003g. Government bonds were firm, States steady and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 4 a 5 per cent during the early hours, but became very active in the afternoon and lent as high as 7 per cent.

IT IS THE OLD STORY in Montreal, an Orange

ANOTHER RAILROAD-the Uties, Ithacs and Elmira-has been sold by its English bondholders.

THE REPUTATION of the greenback is getting better. It is now good for a silver dollar at the

CINCINNATI, it seems, has a lot of idiotic socialists who are amusing themselves by drilling every night. GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S VETO of the Bonded

Indebtedness bill is almost unanimously condemned by the Aldermen. SEVENTY-THREE FAILURES for seven and a

half million dollars is the unpleasant city bankrupt record for last month. GENERAL SHIELDS' prospects are brightening. A favorable report has been made on the House

bill placing him on the retired list. A NINETY-EIGHT YEAR-OLD widow of a soldier of 1812 in Brooklyn is an applicant for a pen-

sion. Do those 1812 people ever die! The other capitals of Europe are preparing for an opening of an entirely different kind.

IF THE FARMERS' CLUB is to be believed only five per cent of our butter is a perfect article.

Of course every butter merchant sells only that five per cent. THE ALDERMEN are quite generous in giving away the sidewalks. At the present rate of progress every house will soon have a peanut

stand in front of it. JUSTICE appears to be swift as well as blind in the Marine Court. The judges have succeeded in clearing their calendar and are ready to be-

gin again this morning. THE MORTALITY on the Rotterdam steamship is to be made a question of State. Dutch doctors, the captain says, detest the ocean which

their forefathers ruled for so many centuries. THE Two CHILDREN who, it was supposed, were carried off by the Indians in Texas were, it appears, killed by them. The raid was a murderous one, eight or nine persons in all having been killed.

THE RECOVERY of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the former officers of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company by the receiver will be good news to the policy holders of that mismanaged institution.

THE VOTE on the Liquor Registration bill in passage, but it is believed that it will be defeated. It would do cause and certainly for the revenue than any bill likely to be passed this session.

A Couple of Medals were yesterday presented to Police Officer McBride and 'Longshoreman John Hussey for their bravery in saving at different times forty-eight persons from drowning. If they had killed that number they would probably have been made major generals.

THE CORRESPONDENCE between Minister Fos ter and the Mexican Secretary of State, in regard to the recognition of the government of President Diaz, is elsewhere printed. If the Mexican authorities carry out their promises to settle all pending difficulties as speedily as possible all trouble between the two countries will quickly disappear. All we want from Mexico is peace.

THE WEATHER.-The storm area as it moved over the coast has become disorganized. Although the relatively low pressures have been filled up completely the area affected by the main depression is still very extensive. Another area of low barometer is moving eastward over Lake Superior. The pressure is lowest north of the lakes and in the South Atlantic States. It remains high in the Northeast and Mexico. Rains continue in Northern New York and the New England states. The temperature has fallen slightly in the New England States and risen in the South; elsewhere it has been generally steady. The winds have been from fresh to brisk over the lake region; in the other districts they are light. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm and partly cloudy or fair. To-morrow it will be warmer and partly cloudy, possibly with occasional light rains. Governor Robinson's Veto of Bonded Indebtedness, Bill.

The feeling awakened by the veto of this bill is natural enough, but we reprobate the exulting tone in which the veto is applauded and the fierce rancor with which it is denounced. There is no sense in making Comptroller Kelly the hinge of the discussion; it ought to turn entirely on the interest and convenience of the city taxpayers. The disagreement between the Governor and the Legislature does not relate to substance, but to methods. Nothing could be more unwise than the exasperating recriminations which tend to prevent any accommodation and to cause a sac rifice of the taxpayers to the animosities of political factions. The veto having been sent in, and the chance being slender of the passage of the bill over the veto, we wish the debate might be conducted in such a spirit as would not obstruct relief to the owners of taxable city

What renders something equivalent to the vetoed bill a matter of urgency is the fact that about four and a half millions of city bonds in excess of those which are payable out of the sinking fund will fall due in 1879. It will be a great hardship upon our citizens if so large an addition has to be made to the annual burden of taxation, which is heavy at best and falls with especial severity in a period of business depression. The popularity of the bill in the city rested upon the expectation of relief, not upon the details to which Governor Robinson objects. If the same relief can be obtained by a different method a majority of our citizens will be as well satisfied as if this particular bill had been signed. The attention of the taxpaying community has been concentrated upon the main feature of the measure, which deserves heartiest approval, its minor features having escaped critical attention because they were deemed of less consequence. Now, the Governor concedes the importance of the professed object of the bill and declares his willingness to sign a simpler bill for attaining the same object by different means. If the needed relief cannot be found by one method there is no reason why it should be rejected when offered by another method. The Governor says that he came to the examination of the vetoed bill with a strong prejudice in its favor, and although scrutiny of its details compelled him to withhold his signature he says, "I would promptly give my assent to any bill which would secure with certainty a simpler and better condition of the city finances;" and he proceeds to specify what he thinks such a bill should contain. We are persuaded that our citizens are comparatively indifferent whether the great burden of 1879 is lightened by the Governor's method or by that preferred by a majority of the Legislature. But the discussion of the veto has begun in so provoking a spirit that neither side is likely to yield. The taxpayers are in danger of being ground between the upper and nether millstone of the Kelly and anti-Kelly factions. It is a pitiful quarrel about details when both factions, and the whole commustance.

If the bill passes over the veto the taxpayers of the city will be more than content, because some of the Governor's objections are captious and the others are not vital, while the relief the quired for that purpose is not merely twothirds of the members who may happen to be present when the vote is taken, as in Congress, but two-thirds of all the members elected. This makes it very difficult to overcome a veto in the Legislature of New York. The danger is that in the discussion of the veto it will be denounced with so much rancor as to prevent acceptance of the Governor's alternative.

The misfortune is that while the bill purports to be only a financial measure it is also a political measure. Neither faction is willing that the other should have the credit of so important a measure of relief, whose necessity cannot be denied. Had the bill become a law it would have been a feather in Mr. Kelly's cap, because he is really its author, and the relief would have been credited to him. The other democratic faction is unwilling that he should be strengthened, and some of the Governor's objections to the bill are so strained as to disclose a set purpose to find fault. Still he is willing that the taxpayers shall he relieved provided it is not done by Mr. Kelly's methods. On the other hand, the Kelly faction will withstand the Governor's offers and suggestions because capital can be made against him by holding him responsible for the enormous weight of taxation which will fall on the city in 1879, when Mr. Robinson will be a candidate for re-election. This miserable strife of democratic factions is therefore the main obstruction to the alleviation of city burdens.

Of the two proposed methods of accomplishing the same thing it is possible that Governor Robinson's may be the best. He would make it imperative upon the city to raise a million dollars annually in addition to the present sinking fund to go toward the payment of the city debt. If in any year the accumulations from this steady annual tax should not suffice, with the amount applicable from the sinking fund, to pay all the bonds maturing in that year, he would have new bonds issued for the balance and an additional annual tax laid sufficient to pay them within twenty years. This plan would prevent any considerable fluctuations in the amount of taxation from year to year and secure the requisite steadiness and uniformity. It would also reduce the city debt at a more rapid rate than the vetoed bill; but whether this is desirable may admit of

those for which it is pledged is at least a novel proposition. The sinking fund has been in excess of the demands upon it for many years, but nobody saw any reason for making a different disposal of the surplus, because its continued accumulation would ultimately go toward the liquidation of the whole city debt. The proposed conversion of a part of it to immediate purposes is makeshift to meet an emergency, and makeshifts are seldom wise as measures of finance. If the city bonds fell due in uniform amounts each year, and if the assessment bonds had not become a source of embarrassment, nobody would have thought of proposing to utilize any part of the sinking fund for immediate purposes because there happens to be a surplus. It is contrary to the nature of a sinking fund to employ any part of it to relieve current taxation. It would not help the credit of any government to use its sinking fund for its current expenses. But the Governor takes an exaggerated view of this feature of the bill in his anxiety to make out a strong case

against it. There is little force in the Governor's obection that the bill does not require city oans to be offered to general competition. There is no such provision in any law of the United States relating to the disposal of the federal loans, and it is the experience of all countries that such details are best left to the discretion of the chief officer of finance. In recent years the government has found that it can make more satisfactory terms with a syndicate of responsible bankers than with the public at large. Of course the bankers make a profit, and they are entitled to a reasonable compensation for their skill and influence and for the trouble and bother of which they relieve the government.

It is no good reason for exulting in this veto that it is a rebuff to John Kelly, nor will it be a good reason for refusing to pass bill modelled on the suggestions of the Governor that it would give an advantage to his faction. The taxpayers of the city are entitled to relief, and they care little for the difference between the rival plans. But there is too much reason to fear that their burdens will remain to be a topic of invective and recrimination between the rival

The Cimbria and Her Passengers. The arrival of the steamer Cimbria on the coast of Maine with a large company of officers and seamen of the Imperial Russian Navy, when taken in connection with the rumored preparation of fast cruisers for the destruction of British commerce on the high seas, is an event of uncommon interest. Whether this detachment represents the avant garde of the large force which, we have been repeatedly informed, is to man steamers, to be purchased and equipped in American waters by the Russian government, or is merely a party sent out to create a scare, and thus influence British diplomacy, is not yet known. According to the terms of the Treaty of Washington we canpermit our harbors to made bases of operations against Great nity with them, agree respecting the sub- Britain. But there is nothing to prevent the Russians or any other prospective belligerents from sending unarmed bodies of men to this country even for ulterior purposes, as long as a state of peace exists. Should war be declared tomorrow, and before the Cimbria bill would bring is neither doubtful nor leaves American waters, our government unimportant. But it is unlikely that the could not prevent her departure on of nature, so-called, as that in virtue of employed for naval warfare in regions outside our jurisdiction, any more than it could prevent passengers from leaving on an Austrian steamer for Liverpool who were undoubtedly belonging to the British Navy. If the passengers of the Cimbria are to

man Russian cruisers in the Atlan-

tic they will join their ship or

ships at other than a United States

port, and may now be waiting instructions as to the point or points where they can do so. Their presence indicates in any case that Russia is not disposed to accord to England the undisputed sovereignty of the seas, and that the latter power is likely to experience commercial losses and dangers similar to those we suffered from when the Alabama and Shenandoah, largely manned by English subjects, were burning and sinking American ships in the chops of the Channel. It is to be supposed that the Russian government is too well acquainted with our intentions and obligations of neutrality to do anything that would involve our honor. Certain it is that any such attempt would not succeed, as our government will not fail to exercise "due diligence" in maintaining neutrality. Rapid Transit an Accomplished Fact.

The success that attended the trial trip on the Gilbert Elevated Railroad yesterday gives us the assurance that at last New York has received the long desired boon of rapid transit, and that a problem which has given rise to the widest agitation and discussion is now practically solved. In the Gilbert Elevated Railroad, with its stout columns and spanning girders; its smooth and well laid tracks; its well built and powerful locomotives, and its commodious, comfortable and handsome, not to say luxurious, passenger cars, we have rapid transit an accomplished fact. This is indeed, a matter for general congratulation and rejoicing, and we do not wonder that the starting of the first passenger train from the southern terminus of the line at the Battery to the Central Park created the enthusiasm described in our report published elsewhere. So far as a general inspection of the construction and equipment of the road could answer the purpose it shows that the directors of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad have thus far carried out their repeated promises to the publie in a highly creditable manner, both as to the matter of safety and comfort of their

version of any part of it to other uses than sixteen minutes, including one stop. When the line is in regular operation it will be easy for any passenger to leave the Battery and reach Central Park within twenty-five minutes, which time will include stoppages at all the intermediate stations. Now with regular night trains and good business the public will at once enjoy rapid transit and the company the legitimate reward of its diligence and enterprise in building the road and equipping it in such a satisfactory

Moltke's Mission to Copenhagen.

Germany has been watched by England for many months with the minutest attention. There could be few points of more importance to the British government and people than to know for a certainty whether there was such a concert of purpose between Germany and Russia that the latter would, if pushed, be actively supported by the former, and the care given to the study of every act and utterance of the Berlin government was devoted to the solution of this doubt: but no-discovery was made that indicated a closer relation than that of the courts and of mutual good will, and as it was declared that Germany would only fight for German interests, and as this could be interpreted as Englishmen chose, the alarm in regard to a coalition against England's purposes in the East had well nigh passed away. It appears likely, however, to turn out that England has comforted herself prematurely. In all diplomatic intercourse the German Chancellor has failed to disclose any relation of alliance with Russia : not, perhaps, because such relation did not exist, but because its disclosure was necessarily aside from whatever was then in hand, and because it is the part of good diplomacy not to disclose the intention to make an important move until the need for making it has arisen, and the moment in which it can best be made has been reached. Count Von Moltke's journey to Copen-

hagen is accepted in London as significant of the possible direction in which Germany's good will toward Russia may coincide with the defence of what is regarded in Berlin as a German interest; and in this respect it comes as a revelation of the hidden meaning of the apparently innocent declaration that Germany would use her military power only in her own defence. The fact that all intercourse with England has on the part of the Berlin Cabinet been so entirely free fromany demonstrative support of Russia's case must necessarily indicate that this movement is not demonstrative in its character and must consequently give it a more serious aspect. One of the necessary incidents of war where great rivers or close seas are included in the theatre of operations is an enormous disturbance and injury of the interests of Powers not formally engaged in the war-though they are virtually parties to it, in so far as all victims are practically included in the ruinous results. By the operations between Russia and Turkey on the Danube the commerce of that river was destroyed, and that involved the ruin of an enormous Austrian interest. Austria was not confidently possessed of the force that would have enabled her government to say, "If you cannot fight one another on this stream without hurting me you must fight elsewhere;" but undoubtedly her government must have felt the desire to make such a declaration, and if she had possessed the power to maintain it against all comers she would have made it, and she would have had the right under as good a principle of the law the interests of her commerce was as much her right as was Turkey's defence of her territory or Russia's defence of her protégés-the oppressed Christians.

Now we see nearly the same relation of belligerents to neutrals likely to be repeated in the Baltic, and we shall probably see how different will be the conduct of the first military Power in Europe from the conduct of feeble and practically helpless Austria. England will naturally aim to strike at Russia in the Baltic if war breaks out, and the great activity we have hitherto reported as existing in those waters in regard to efforts to get the Russian iron-clad fleet out early has reference, of course, to the efforts that will be made by England to establish a blockade. But a blockade cannot be established there, nor can any operations of war be conducted without great and injurious interference with Baltic commerce that is not Russian, and that should not, consequently, be involved in such ruin as is more or less legitimate in the case of a belligerent Power. It is the intention of Germany, we believe, to protect this commerce, to guarantee it against the disturbances incident to a state of war in the Baltic. The method proposed for this purpose is the neutralization of the Baltic, a step to which it is very certain England will not consent save under the pressure of necessity. An issue with Gormany on this point may result in showing that the German forces, while arrayed in defence of what must be admitted to be an important German interest, will fight with Russia by resisting her enemy.

The Boot and Shoe Manufactures

of Massachusetts. The correspondent whom we sent to New England to inquire into the present condition of its industries supplies to-day an interesting account of the marvels which machinery has accomplished in cheapening the production of boots, shoes and leather, Apart from its bearing on the question of our foreign trade the description which our correspondent gives of the ingenious processes for abridging human labor is well worth attention. In 1865 there were thirty thousand more shoemakers in Massachusetts than there are to-day, although the products of that branch of industry in Massachusetts exceed by the enormous amount of \$71,000,000 the production of 1865. This extraordinary increase of products with so great a diminution in

products, defying all competition in the latter except in a few countries which have imported the Yankee machinery with Yankee hands to superintend and work it. The unequalled inventive genius of the American people will insure us an easy supremacy in all foreign markets as soon as the country learns to rely upon it instead of upon foolish tariff-laws for excluding foreigners from our markets and giving us command of theirs. command of theirs.

Emigrant Passengers.

There is some exaggeration in the style in which the story is told of the deaths of five passengers on the steamer Rotterdam. They were steerage passengers, and the five consisted of one old man and four babies. For the old and the very young who are also very poor life is hard enough on shore; but when the discomforts of a sea voyage in bad weather and the poor diet of the steerage are added the case is aggravated so that this number of deaths need surprise no one. The old man was racked to death with sea sickness. The four nurslings were practically starved, for their seasick mothers could not feed them in the natural way, and the steerage larder is not supplied with delicacies fit for baby stomachs of the tenderest age. But it is disclosed by this event that ships loaded with emigrants are sent to sea without physicians, and it is alleged that the law does not require that there should be a physician on such ships. If this is true the law should be changed.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Bones, of California, must be a first class A little St. Louis girl saves per pennics by swallow-

ing them.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says that Senator Gordon is a Christian.

William Lawier served on the St. Louis police force

for forty-two years.

The greenbackers in Indiana are likely to make a split in the republican convention.

The Worcester Press, one of the wittiest journals in the country, has suspended. Mobilians are enthusiastic over their proposed steam

ship route to South and Central America.

No discreet man will call on a marriageable widow without a phonograph. A great many lawsuits may

thus be avoided.

The Boston Journal says it is only within a year that a Northern man has been able to feel socially at home in the South.

An oyster shell, weighing five and a half pour

has been found in the Diable Mountains, Cal., 4,000 feet above sea level.

Mr. Hayes' favorite drinks away from home are

sherry, white wine, claret and champague; the leading drink being white wine.

The Golden Era, a San Francisco journal, does not think much of churches that accept money made at a

church fair by the sale of kisses.

Dr. J. Campbell, United States Army, who has been stationed at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, for several years, has been ordered to Atlanta, Ga.

The fashion is to have some friend in the South send you a young live aligator. When fully grown alliga-The most important question before the country-

Presidential elections, is not receiving the attention from our statesmen that it deserves. or not horses drawing engines shall go to a fire on a

trot or a gallop. The argument is brought that artillery horses go into action only on a trat.

The Lalayette (Ky.) Courier says:—"A well known citizen on North street was startled by a little sixyear-old at his table who, with a quaint, queer and

quizzical expression, asked, 'What do you think about A Chicago man says that he is going to put 1,000 hives of bees on barges drawn by a tug, starting from Louisiana northward on the Mississippi, halting every fifty miles to allow the bees to feed, arriving at

A barroom sharp has been discussing the Beecher-Tilton business in Austin, Nev., and the Reveille says he reached the following conclusion:-"If I were Til-Iscariot, and take a six-shooter and go off to some secluded spot and blow off the top of my head."

Captain J. M. W. Silver, of Her Mejesty's Royal Marines, accompanied by his wife and family, sailed yesterday alternoon on the steamer Wisconsin, of the Guion line, for Liverpool. He had been making an extensive tour of this country, which was cut short by receiving orders a low days ago to return to Eng-

land for active service.

People destring to communicate with the editor wil please speak into the phonograph at the door, no forgetting to end the communication with the pronunciation of their names—not necessarily for publi-cation, but as an evidence of good faith. The phonegraph will be turned upside down, like a trembone in

n orchestra, every two hours. Kearney, the sand-lot agitator of San Francisco, has not lost his power. The conservatives are afraid of him and his speeches, which, by the way, are stolen from Curran and Phillips and other trish orators, with the exception of changes of proper names. It must he remembered that San Francisco is full of man who went there expecting to pick up gold in the streets, be guilty of making their living as farm hands.

A brother in a respectable family in Verona waylays his married sister as she comes out of church and twice fires his revolver at her with cool deliberation. to make certain of a mortal wound, because she was unable to give him more money after repeatedly supplying his demands. Lingering in agony a day or two, she never uttered any complaint against him and only expressed her regret at leaving her young children. But the brother, on hearing of her death in prison, consults a dream book that he may find the lucky numbers that belong to the incident and date to play in the lottery, trying to borrow two france from his jaller for this purpose.

AMUSEMENTS.

The management of this theatre are making unusual offerts to attract the public and in the main have succeeded. "Camille" is to be given at the matinde to norrow and in the evening, with Mr. Samuel Piercy as Armand and Miss Gussie de Ferrest as Camille. On Thursday the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be produced, with Mr. Piercy as Bob Brierly and Miss de Forrest as May E-wards. "Gascon," a romantic French drama, is in course of preparation and may be brought out next Monday.

THE STANDARD-"FRITZ." Mr. Emmet, in his German specialties, is drawing large houses. Nobody can sit for an hour and see his play of countenance and character without feeling that an artist is present. It is not merely a rapid change of dreas or voice that makes the actor sugges-tive. He individualizes every feature of his perform-ance. Every shape that he assumes is as clean cut as if he had stepped out of a picture. Next week new attractions are promised.

CHICKERING HALL-MR. BERGNER'S CONCERT.

Mr. Fred. Bergner's annual concert took place at ence. The feature of this concert was the first ap pearance since 1868 of the famous quartet, consisting of Messrs. Theodore Thomas, Joseph Mesenthal, George Maizka and Frederick Bergner. As each performer appeared before the audience be was received with marked demonstrations of delight, and the sight of Mr. Theodore Thomas with a violin doubt. But the Governor's plan is preferable to doing nothing, and we shall be sorry if so much heat and aerimony are generated as to prevent the passage of such a new bill as the Governor would sign if his veto cannot be overruled.

Governor Robinson's views on the sink-ing fund may seem fastidious and scrupulous; but it must be conceded that the di-order training the matter of safety and comfort of their passengers. The train runs smoothly over the train runs smoothly over the train runs smoothly over the number of hands employed is the most signal illustration which has yet been given of the slight friction of the wheel flanges on the curves, which will soon noise or rattle that veto cannot be overruled.

Governor Robinson's views on the sink-ing fund may seem fastidious and scrupulous; but it must be conceded that the di-or or over a distance of about five miles, was

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-BENEFIT FOR THE CHURCH OF ST. AGNES.

A large audience filled the Academy of Music last night and doubtless enjoyed the performance that was given for the benefit of the Church of St. Agnes. The programme embraced some very excellent music by Mr. Tissington's orchestra, after which there was the sketch—"It Takes Two to Make a Quarrel," The third and fourth acts of the "Lady of Lyons" followed, with Miss Ada Ward as Pauline and Mr. Samuel Piercy as Claude Melnotte. Harry Backets, Samuel Piercy as Claude Melnotte. Harry Backets, Mr. Lomoyne, and Miss Effle Germon made a bit of fun in a "A quiet Faminy," and "Camille" was reserved for Mrs. Agnes Booth, with Mr. George Clarke as Armand and George Giddens as Gaston-The performance concluded with a jolly exhibition of dancing by Mr. and Master Carroll. Miss Ada Ward, who has recently arrived from England, gave a familiar "recitation entitled "floe Little Hero" in the course of the evening, but she was not distinctly heard to the end of the parquet, The performance generally was admirable, and the authorities of the church, for whom it was given, have reason to congratulate themselves on their success.

STEINWAY HALL-THE CARRI MUSICALES. The last of the series of musical sourées by the Hall was well filled by an appreciative audience and the programme was apparently well enjoyed. Among the artists were the following ladios and gentlemen:
Mme. Florenco Rice-Kuox, contralto; Mr. J. Saunders, baritono; Mr. Martinus Van Gelder, viola; Mr.
Heinrich Schroeder, violoncello; Mr. Charles Toriani, accompanist. The brothers played in admirable form and are less open to criticism than usual. Mme.
Knox was in superb voice and after rendering the romanza "O hio Povero Amor," she was warmly encored. It may be said of this artist that whatever she sings within her range of vocalism is sung with a taste, grace and excellency that commands not a little praise. She has evidently been a close student, but has within her capacity for much better work.

The Tile Club, whose meetings during the post the series to-morrow evening by a dinger at the studio of Winslow Homer. On Saturday, from ten A. M. to six P. M., the tiles painted during the season will be on exhibition in the latter studio. The clob intend to make a sketching trip of a week on Long Island and will gather the materials for an illustrated article describing the jaunt for Scribner's Magazine.

JOHN N. GENIN.

Mr. John N. Genin, at one time a well known hatter in this city, died yesterday at his residence, No. 115 East Sixtieth street, after a long and lingering illness. Mr. Genin was a native of England, and was born in the year 1819. He came to this country at an early age, and on learning the trade of a hatter went energetic man, he secured a good trade and finally established himself in a store under Barnum's American Park Bank. As a tenant of Mr. Barnum he sympathized with all of the ventures made by that veteran Lind to America in 1850 Mr. Genin made himsel famous by becoming the purchaser of the first choice of seats for the Swedish Nightngale's initial concert. the seats in the Castlo Garden auditorium were sold by auction, and Mr. Genin paid \$225 for the first choice. On the memorable Ilth of Soptember, 1850, when Jenny Lind made her bow to the New York public, John N. Genin sat in the front row, enthroned in a gorgeous velvet chair, almost as much an object of currosity as the cantatrice herself. Thus by one stroke did Genin gain ame and fortune, for he became at once the rege and fashion of the town, his principal competitors being Meallo and Leary. Soon after the Lind incident Mr. Genin moved his store to the St. Nichoias Hotel building, remaining there until about the year 1803, when he retired from business in consequence of ill health. Since that date he suffered much, but many visitors to the Navezink Highlands will remember how patiently he bore his increasing infirmitics. To-day the name of Genin the latter will revive many pleasant memories of old New York among those who knew the city in the days of Poik and of Piorca, the Crystal Palace and many other features now almost forgotten by the new generation. The seats in the Castle Garden auditorium were sold

MAJOR JACOB B. SNYDER. Major Jacob R. Snyder died yesterday at Sonoma quartermaster in General Fremont's battalion, a mem ber of the Convention which framed the constitution of that State, and Assistant United States Treasurer under Bresident Buchanan.

ANDREW W. DYER. Andrew W. Dyer, Clerk of the County and Circuit

courts of Pendleton county, W. Vs., died suddenly at his house in Franklin on Saturday last, aged forty-two years. He was extensively known in the valley of Virginia, and was quite popular wherever known. THOMAS Y. SIMMONS.

Thomas Y. Simmons, a leading member of the Charicaton (S. C.) Bar, and one of the most prominent democrats of the South, died yesterday in that

Julius Wetzier, President of the Capital Saving Bank, Sacramento, Cal., died on Monday night.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The New Orleans Times thinks the proposed income

ax is unwise, oppressive and mischievous, It is said that Judge Tipton, Congressman from the Thirteenth district of Illinois, will accept a renomina

sprung up between Iowa and the President within the Madison (Ind.) Courier (rep.) :- "An honest, economical, permanent civil service is the diet that will nourish

Burlington Hawkeye (rep.):- "Quite a coolness has

Cincinnati Commercial (ind.):-"The straws in the wind appear to indicate that in course of time church

"They say" that one of the gubernatorial candidates in Penesylvania is Grow-ing in popularity, and it's all On account of his name, too.

The Chicago Times (dem.), with many other keen

observers, believes that there is a movement on look to make Grant President in 1880. Nashville American (dem).—"The modifications of

rendered even a temporary reform impossible."

John Morris, of Fort Wayne, is mentioned as a possible candidate for a United States Senatorship sho the republicans control the coming Indiana Legisla

The Savannah News (dem), warns the democrats that it behooves them to bestir themselves in preparation for the autumn elections, for "the race will not be a

walk over." In advocating an income tax the Nashville American

(dem). says:—"Conservatism is not dead in the West and South. There is no hatred of capital -- Eastern, Western or Southern-and there is no disposition to Mobile Register (dem.):-"Now that the public credit

of the United States stands as high as that of any nation, and we are able to reduce the interest upon the bonded debt, there is no necessity for continuing the present taxation."

A Cincinnati Gazette (rep.) correspondent an-

nounces that "many republicans in Indiana are dissatisfied with both the civil service and the Southern policy of the President. The selection of candifates will be subordinate to the forming of a platform." There is talk in California of fusing the two old

parties so as to defeat the augmenting danger of Com-munism. The Los Angeles Herald (ind.) opposes the plan as calculated only to dissipate the strength of the tions, both of which are antegonistic to Kearneyism.
Norfolk Virytnian (cons.):—"There was a man once,
the leader of a great party, who declared that he had
Tather be right than President." If President Hayes

is of the same opinion he will hasten to demand an inventigation, and if it result against his title, step down and out of the office he holds in defiance of the pec-